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FARM RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING THE SUBJECT IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.1

INTRODUCTION.

A good beginning in the application of better business methods to farming is the keeping of farm records and accounts. Such records are not only valuable in showing just what is being done, but are also essential as a basis for improved methods of management. Practice in accounting in connection with the work of the classroom and the farm has a high value as training in accuracy. One of the chief aims in teaching farm accounting should be to develop an appreciation of its value and to develop accuracy and neatness.

RELATION OF SUBJECT TO COURSE OF STUDY.

A phase of farm management.—Farm management may be defined as the business side of farming. As accounts of financial transactions and records of farm operations are intimately connected with the business administration of the farm, the giving of general instruction in farm records and accounts is commonly made either an integral part of the course in farm management or a separate course correlated closely with it. Such a general course should follow courses in agricultural production.

As a part of other courses.—The keeping of special records and accounts is so important in connection with efficient production of both animal and plant products that the subject should be considered in connection with special courses in animal husbandry, crop production, and horticulture. A course in dairying would be incomplete if dairy records were not considered. Likewise, a course in poultry husbandry should involve the special records and accounts essential to success in that line. Field crops, the orchard, and vegetable gardening are often considered with little reference to farm bookkeeping. If these subjects are to be worked out as practical projects, records and accounts must be considered.

Correlation with bookkeeping.—Wherever general bookkeeping is taught as a separate course there should be close correlation between that subject and farm accounts. If students have had the general

¹ Prepared by H. P. Barrows, Specialist in Agricultural Education, under the direction of C. H. Lane, Chief Specialist in Agricultural Education, States Relations Service.

principles of bookkeeping, with practice it should be a relatively simple matter for them to make the application to farm accounts. If bookkeeping is taught in rural high schools, after the general principles are mastered the teacher should allow students who are taking courses in agriculture, or who intend to become farmers, to make application of what they have learned to farm accounting, providing that subject is not considered in agriculture. The teachers of agriculture and bookkeeping should plan this phase of their work together, that there may be cooperation without duplication of work.

CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION.

Use of text.—In a course or a part of a course given over to farm records and accounts it will be most satisfactory to use one of the special texts upon the subject. Provision should be made for practice. In fact, the greater part of the work should be practice in the presence of the teacher, with the text used as a manual or guide. One lesson period out of three may be employed profitably in a discussion of principles and in a consideration of problems arising in working out the practice suggested in the text. As in any course in accounting, opportunity will be found for individual aid, for some students will make greater progress than others.

Use of bulletins.—In taking up the subject in connection with some special phase of agricultural production time will not be available to go into the general principles or practice in the extensive manner which the use of a text would involve. Nevertheless, it is essential that the students have a knowledge of the elemental principles of accounting in order to apply them to any special phase of farming. The following Farmers' Bulletins will be of service in such cases: No. 511, Farm Bookkeeping, and No. 572, A System of Farm Cost Accounting. Each student should secure copies of these bulletins, and one or two weeks, according to the time available, should be given to their consideration in the classroom.

PRACTICUMS AND PROJECTS.

A farm inventory.¹—As the inventory is the most important farm record and forms the basis for general farm accounts, students should have practice early in the course in making an inventory of the home farm. Each student should be required to take such an inventory (if the student does not live on a farm he may be able to arrange to make an inventory of a neighboring farm), using the sample on pages 9 and 10 of Farmers' Bulletin No. 511 as a guide. This exercise may be considered a home practicum to accompany whatever practice may be given at the school.

Complete farm records and accounts.—To a student in farm management who lives at home on a fairly large farm may be assigned the

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¹ See An Analysis of the Farm Business, Agricultural Education Monthly, Vol. 11, No. 3, March, 1916.

task of keeping a complete set of records and accounts for the home farm for one year as a project. These records should be made the basis for an analysis of the farm business and remedies should be suggested for faulty management. If it is impossible to secure any remuneration for the student for this work, it should involve sufficient school credit to make it attractive. In cases where large dairy herds or poultry plants are kept on a farm, records and accounts of the one phase of farming will involve sufficient work and study to become separate projects.

Home-project accounts.—The home-project method of teaching agriculture affords an excellent opportunity for training in business methods. As each project is to be placed upon a business basis, it will involve the keeping of accurate records and accounts. Such records and accounts are kept for two purposes: First, that the student may know definitely how he is coming out on his project; second, that the teacher and other supervisors may have accurate information with regard to the work done. In most cases the latter information may be obtained from records which are essential for the student's own needs. All records which are not essential to the success of the project and which are unduly irksome for the student should be avoided. This question will form a fairly good test of the accounts and the supervision of the work: Will the student consider the records so essential to his success that he would be willing to continue them from his own choice?

The teacher should not lose sight of the educational value of the accounting phase of the project. In this work there is opportunity to develop judgment, accuracy, fairness, neatness, and good form. In order to facilitate this work simple forms should be furnished the student for all phases of each project. The following forms, which represent summaries and financial statements of representative projects, should be suggestive of forms adapted to other projects. These general summaries should also suggest the special accounts which the student must keep. For example, in connection with all projects separate accounts should be kept for both labor and cash; in connection with a poultry project egg records and incubator records should be kept; a project in dairying may involve records of daily milk production and feed used; and horticultural and crop projects may need separate records showing application of spraying and fertilizing material.

RECORD BLANK FOR POTATO PROJECT.

SOIL PREPARATION

Character of soil	Crop for five years past
Date of plowing	Dates of harrowing
Implements used	
Depth plowed	Cost of harrowing
Cost of plowing'	Condition of land when planted

CROP PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

Variety of potatoes planted	Kind of fertilizer. Amount of fertilizer per acre. Cost of fertilizer. Dates of cultivation. Implements used. Cost of cultivation.
HARVEST AN	ND YIELD.
Date of digging. Method of digging. Days from planting to digging. Total yield. Remarks.	
Approved:	Tagahan
Post office	AgeSchool.
Estimate the rental of your land Count all commercial fertilizers at a at what it would bring in the district	
EXPEN	
Rent of land. Preparation of seed bed: Horse labor. Student's labor. Cost of seed. Cost of planting: Horse labor. Student's labor. Cost of cultivation: Horse labor. Student's labor. Cost of digging: Horse labor. Student's labor. Cost of sacking, storing, and marketing.	
Total cost	
RECEI	PTS.
Total value of marketable potatoes, by Value of cull potatoes, bushels, at Value of potatoes kept for seed, bush	nels, at
Total receipts	
Net profit	

The following forms are used by the Division of Agriculture and Industrial Education of the State Department of Education in New York:

SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF A POULTRY PROJECT.

	From,	19	., to, 19	
Pupil			School	
			Number of birds	
			Variety	

	Feed	eonsu	med.	Cost of feed.				Eggs sold. Fowls sold.				Labor.						
Month.	Pounds grain.	Pounds mash.	All else.	Grain.		Mash	A 11 0 100	All else.	Total.	Number dozen.		Value.	Number.		Value.	Self.	Мап.	Horse,
Jan				\$ c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$ c.		\$	c.		\$	c.			
Feb Mar																		
Apr May									 						(i			
June July Aug				 					 									
SeptOet.									 									
Nov Dec				 					 									
Total				 					 					-				

RATIONS.

Date.	Pounds corn. Pounds corn.	Pounds mixed grain. Pounds corn meal.	Pounds wheat bran. Pounds wheat middlings.	Pounds meat scraps. Pounds mixed mash.	Pounds green feed. Pounds shell.	Pounds grit.
			•	, and		

SUMMARY.

Item.	Charg	ges.	Credits.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	
nventory					
reed					
itter					
Towls, dead					
Disinféctants					
nterest, depreciation, etc					
rates, boxes					
Eggs (hatching)					
Chicks					
Cockerels					
Fowls (market)					
on to that not/					
Net profit					

Total					
Net profit per bird					

SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF A GARDEN PROJECT.

From	, 19	to	,	19		
Pupil			f garden			
Item.			Quantity.	Price.	Charg	ges.
Inventory					Dollars.	Cents.
Seed. Chemicals—treating Chemicals—spraying Manure. Fertilizers Lime Use of land Use of buildings Use of machinery						
Labor—self Labor—man Labor—horse Interest until money is returned Net profit.						
Total						
Products marketed.	Quantity.	Price.		Cre	dits.	
			Cash	1.	Home	use.
,	1		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
••••						
-						
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	!					
Inventory						
	W.					

SUMMARY OF LABOR AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF A PROJECT.

	From .		19	9, to		. 19	•)		
apilAddress	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		School Area o Variet	l			acres.	
		S	UMMAR	Y OF LAB	OR.				
	H	ours of la	bor.			Hours of labor.			
Operation.	Self.	Man.	Horse	1	ration.	Self.	Man.	Horse.	
Clearing land Draining				Bı	cought for- ward				
Plowing Plowing Harrowing Rolling Seed preparation Seed treatment Marking Seeding—planting Weeding Thinning Spraying Cultivating Forwarded				Mowing Raking. Tedding Cocking Cutting. Setting. Shocking Husking Pulling. Digging Picking. Grading Cleaning Marketin	g for market ng				
Item	•	. G	uantity.	Price.	Charg	ges.	Cred	its.	
	, ,				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	
Seed Chemicals—treating Chemicals—spraying Manure Fertilizers Lime Rent Labor—self									

From, 19— to, 19—.

			Area	of project.			.acres.		
	\$	SUMMARY	OF LAB	OR.					
Н	ours of la	abor.			Ноц	irs of labor.			
Self.	Man.	Horse.	Ope	eration.	Self.	Man.	Horse.		
			Pruning Renoval Cutting Cutting Cutting Grafting Renewin Trellisin Rodent Mulchin Winter Picking Grading Packing Hauling Marketi	tion. out blight. out canker. ng. protection. protection.					
•		Quantity.	Price.	Price. Charges.			Credits.		
ates						Dollars.	Cents.		
	SU M	Hours of last Self. Man. SUMMARY	Self. Man. Horse. Summary And Fin Quantity.	Area of Variet SUMMARY OF LAB Hours of labor. Self. Man. Horse. Broug Pruning Renova Cutting Cutting Grafting Renewin Trellisir Rodent Winter Picking Grading Packing Hauling Marketi SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATES OF The Control o	Area of project. Variety SUMMARY OF LABOR. Hours of labor. Operation. Brought forward. Pruning. Renovation. Cutting out blight. Cutting out canker. Grafting. Renewing. Trellising Rodent protection. Mulching. Winter protection. Picking. Grading. Packing. Hauling. Marketing. Total. SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMEN Quantity. Price. Char Dollars.	Area of project Variety SUMMARY OF LABOR. Hours of labor. Poperation. Self. Brought forward Pruning. Renovation Cutting out blight Cutting out blight Cutting out earker Grafting. Renewing. Trellising. Renewing. Trellising. Redent protection Mulching. Winter protection Plicking. Grading. Hauling. Marketing. Total. SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Quantity. Price. Charges. Dollars. Cents.	Area of project. Variety SUMMARY OF LABOR. Hours of labor. Operation. Self. Man. Horse. Brought forward. Pruning. Renovation Cutting out blight Cutting out canker. Grafting. Renewing. Trellising. Rodent protection. Mulching. Winter protection. Picking. Grading. Packing. Hauling. Marketing. Total. SUMMARY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Quantity. Price. Charges. Cred. Dollars. Cents. Dollars. ates.		

, 50		, 19-			(Animal)	ě	DJECT.	
			School Numb	l er of a	nimals.	• • • • •	•	
Date.	Dounds quein fed	Pounds roughage			Cost of	feed.		
Date.	Pounds grain fed.	fed.	Grain		Rough	age.	Tot	al.
Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.								
Date.	P	roducts sold.	Q	uantity.	Price).	Total	
Feb							Dollars.	
	Sum	nary.			Charges.		Credi	ts.
Labor—horse Feed	ings ment s.						Dollars.	Cents.

The following form for an individual cow record is used by the Agricultural Education Service of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, furnished to that board by the Massachusetts Agricultural Extension Service:

INDIVIDUAL COW ACCOUNT.

r Born Age Age Register number		Remarks.	
iste		Nutritive ratio.	
r dd Reg	nds sti- nu- nts iily inis.	Carbohydrates and fat.	
mber . Breed . Re	Pounds digestible nutrients in daily rations.	·Protein.	
Registry number Breed Breed		Returns for \$1.	
stry	Balance.	Loss.	
Regis F Breed	Ba	Profit.	
Br		Total cost to date.	
qui .		I quart milk or I pound lat.	
ä	Cost.	.IstoT	
and	l's name an	Roughage.	
Breed ame a name		Grain.	
B nal		Corn fodder.	
		Linseed oil meal.	
. Ibs. Dam Sin	nth.	.weits teo	
	o mo	Pasturage.	
ght 19 tion	e one	Cottonseed meal.	
Weight, 19.	ghag	Dried beet pulp.	
W	Grain and roughage one month.	Gluten meal.	
at A	ı and	Wheat bran.	
cali	Grair	Dried corn fodder.	
ast ove		Mixed hay.	
Cow's name Weight Dropped last calf, 19.		Gluten feed.	
ppe ry I	ė	Total value.	
Cow Dro Dai	Yield to date.	Price of I pound	
	eld t	Pounds fat.	
• • •	X. : : X.	Pounds milk.	
	. or	Pounds fat.	
nbe	Yield for month.	.dseT	
nur Ss.	Yi	Pound milk.	
Cow's number Owner		Date.	1913-14 Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July. Aug. Sept. Totals.

APRIL 6, 1917.

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